The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 16.

CITY ITEMS.

TAX LISTING.—We call the attention of the tax payers of Wilmington to the fact that the tax listers, both for the city and the township of Wilmington, have commenced listing the taxables, and can be found daily at the City Hall for that purpose. We advise every one to attend to this matter within the next twenty days.

The last chance to get the Benbow House or some other large gift for two dollars and fifty cents! The drawing of the Grand Gift Concert, in Greensboro, N. C., has been deferred until April 19th, when it will, without any further delay, be proceeded with. Those wishing to invest can do so by sending to the Manager, C. P. Mendenhall, box 8, Greensboro, N. C., or of the agents at different places. Tickets for sale in this place by MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, Agent. ta-apl 19.

ALIENS.—Englehard dont want *aliens* to have any voice in the management of affairs in the City of Wilmington, and Gaston, the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, refused to review the St. Patrick's day procession in Boston. And now an *alien* comes to the front and asks Englehard a question that many *aliens* and others want answered. He wants to know of Englehard if it was in consequence of there having been one alien, Mr. W. H. Harrison, present at the mass meeting of the Democratic party, at the time resolutions were passed almost unanimously, instructing their chairman, Mr. Alfred Martin, to have prepared and forwarded to the Legislature at Raleigh, a supplementary bill defining and fixing the time for the expiration of the term of the present Board of Aldermen to be in August next, was the cause of his having the impudence of telegraphing to Raleigh and having the bill defeated?

Will Englehard answer? Will he inform his *alien* fellow citizens whom he professes to love so much, if he has been misrepresented in this matter? Will he tell them if it was because there was an *alien* at that meeting that he did not want the wishes of his party carried out? Will he tell them *why* he had that bill defeated? Will he tell them *why* and by what authority he took it upon himself to defeat the wishes expressed by his party in mass meeting assembled? Will he tell them if he was acting entirely on his own motion, or if there were other conspirators engaged with him? And if there were others, will he tell who they were?

It was the wish of his party that the democratic members of the Board of Aldermen should remain, not only until August, but until the question was finally settled, and by the unauthorized action of Engelhard the wishes of his party were defeated, and their representatives *forced* to resign. Will Engelhard rise to explain?

Engelhard didn't want *aliens* to rule Wilmington, and Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, don't want *aliens* to exercise the rights accorded to freemen in this free country. Engelhard and Gaston:—Ku Klux Democracy and Know Nothingism. We clip the following from an exchange:

Governor Gaston, the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, refused to review the St. Patrick's day procession in Boston. This procession was made up in part of organizations bearing arms contrary to the laws of the State. The refusal occasioned as great deal of comment in all quarters, and not a little excitement and indignation among some of those who paraded. Some carried their indignation so far a to indulge in heated criticisms and even loud threats against the Governor of political opposition.

THE DEATH KNELL OF THE DEMOCRACY OF PENDER COUNTY RINGS CLEAR IN THE MORNING AIR—DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT LILLINGTON, NOMINATES A TICKET THAT HUNDREDS IN THEIR PARTY OPENLY DENOUNCE—POOR MEN WHO DID ALL THE WORK FOR DEMOCRACY UTTERLY IGNORED.—The packed democratic convention of Pender County have done their dirty work at last. By a well conceived plan of underground wire pulling and hobnobbing they have gone through the mockery of putting a ticket in the field, which we will not give space to publish here. The ticket is one in nearly all particulars that has sometime [illegible] been made up behind the curtain, only waited this opportunity through the formula.

[illegible] men of the party have been ignored and numbers of them are out in open denunciation of the accursed scheme that has been practiced upon them and are now ready and anxious to bid adieu to a party composed of men who set on foot such trickery. These nominations have resulted in an overwhelming desertion of men from the rotten old democratic hulk and she now stands a complete wreck without a crew, with poor, unfortunate Tom Williams hanging on to the remants of her rudder, and long, lean, lank R. K. Bryan, astride the shattered bow-sprit with the consternation of political death plainly marked on his haggard countenance. They will only be saved through the providence of republican votes that will land them high and dry on the beach that lines Salt River. Have pity on the poor fellows and take them in out of the wet after the votes are counted on the 15th inst.

Give poor Williams and Bryan the political epitaph that now belongs to them. Here it is:

Here lies Williams and Bryan, who hobnodd;
Have mercy on them, gracious God.
They would on you, if they were God.
And had died pierced with the new county rod.

The Republicans of Pender will take care of the poor men that have been mistreated and grossly injured by the democracy in this high handed outrage. The truth of our saying, "the Republican party is the poor man's party," white and black; is now being realized.

Gentlemen of Pender, our shelter is broad enough to cover you all. Men wholabor only for their personal aggrandisement, and wrong you to accomplish their own desires, can no longer be your friends.

It is now conceded by nearly every one that the ticket which will be brought forward by the Republicans will sweep the field by at least three hundred majority.

The bells peal forth the doleful sound that marks the event of the funeral of the democracy of Pender. Exit Williams, Bryan & Co.

We were repaid for our Friday's visit to the Normal School for colored children under the direction of the American Missionary Association, and the immediate supervision of D. D. Doge, the Principal.

The first and most important feature of the school in both its departments, primary and normal, was the good order that prevailed. The work is so well understood and so carefully performed that without any apparent effort on the part of the teachers everything went on like clock work. The primary pupils accited geography and sang for us, in both of which exercises they did well. We were especially gratified by the evident advancement in the normal department. Having visited this department a year ago we were able to determine readily what had been going on during the present term of 1875. Recitations in Stoddard's mental arithmetic, White's practical or written book on the same subject, United States history, Swinton's progressive grammar, recitations and reading of prose and poetry, interspersed with music, enhanced the exercises of the day. In all these branches the pupils exhibited marked ability, thoroughness and real study.

We were informed by Miss Roper, the teacher of this department, that one of the boys, who was unusually bright, arithmetically, had so great a love for mathematics that he had, as an extra study, taken Davie's first book of algebra, and completed it since last term. This fact was not as surprising to us as it must be to some of our friends who believe the cranial formation of the negro too adamantine for the admission of mathematics.

Young boys and girls are trained in this school with a special reference to fitting them for usefulness as teachers among their race in the South, and it is hoped that the colored people will give the Association hearty co-operation in their labor of love, and the public schools of our city the needed encouragement by sending their children regularly to school.

So, carefully educate your children through the means afforded by our State, and by the assistance of the north, that competent persons of your race may assist here and elsewhere in reclaiming your people from ignorance and vice. No people so well understand your wants as yourselves, hence the necessity for efficient teachers of your race. It is unnecessary to say anything in commendation of the Principal and his excellent corps of assistants, as the performance, of the pupils is the most deserving laudation he and they can have.

HIBERNIAN ASSOCIATION—The Hibernian Benevolent Association held their tenth regular re-union at the Opera House on Monday night last. We cannot in this article do justice to the splendor and elegance of the occasion, but we will say, that we have never attended a similar festival that exhibited more of all that goes to make up a real happy, joyous occasion, than did the party of Monday night. Youth, beauty, loveliness, festivity, joyousness, music and mirth, lent their powers to the occasion, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

At about the hour of low twelve the gents were summoned from the labor of dancing to the refreshment of the supper table, and when we say that Collins—*the* Collins prepared the set out, our readers who know Collins, know that everything was all right. After a skirmish among the bottles for a while, during which a lively fusilave was had, Captain I. B. Grainger, the President of the Association, offered the following regular toasts:

1. Ireland. Responded to by Hon. John Dawson, ex-Mayor of Wilmington.

2. The Land of our Adoption. Responded to by Mr. F. H. Darby, one of our rising young lawyers.

3. The Old North State. Responded to by Mr. J. W. Reilley.

4. Our Sister Societies. Responded to by Mr. Berry Gleaves.

5. Our Deceased Members. Responded to very feelingly by Major James Reilley.

The Press. Responded to by the irrepressible Frank H. Darby, in his most happy vein.

7. The Ladies. Responded to by Mr. Wm. A. Wright. (No one in town or elsewhere knows better how to appreciate the Ladies than Mr. Wright.)

8. The City of Wilmington. Responded to by His Honor William P. Canaday, who said:

GENTLEMEN:—Your President has toasted Wilmington and called upon me for a reply. It always gives me pleasure to hear Wilmington complimented, and particularly when it is done by our foreign fellow citizens. She has, ever since I have been acquainted with her public affairs, been liberal towards all classes of citizens; persons from all parts of the world are, as they should be, welcomed here and why not? America belongs to those of every land who wish to be free, and there should be no petty jealousies among us on account of creed or nativity. We should all go in and vie with each other as friends and brothers, to see who can make the most money and at the same time be the best citizen.

Wilmington has been greatly blessed in this particular, her municipal affairs have been for many years successfully and honorably presided over by one of your jolly, good and honest Irishmen, (applause); one that you may ever feel proud to call your own; (applause). It can be said with truth that he made the best Mayor Wilmington ever had. (applause). And while we accord that he is yours as a brother, we also claim him, as the law ties together a husband and wife, so does it, also, a son to his adopted country; (applause). Then he has not only been a good official, but he has been a good and successful business man.

Now, while I am speaking of business men, I will mention a few facts that are not generally known to those who have not taken the trouble to examine the official records, which prove beyond a doubt that our most successful business men are among those who have lately come among us. There is collected by the City Clerk and Treasurer from the merchants a business or license tax, and from that list I have obtained the following:

Amount collected monthly	$ 3,430 50
Amount collected yearly	41,660 00

Of that amount our foreign citizens pay $28,872 00, and native North Carolens pay $12,294 00. Now on further investigating this matter, I find that business men who were not born in Wilmington pay $37,949 50, while those who were to the mannor born pay of this $41,660 00, but $3,710 50.

Mr. President, I do not mean any reflection on those of our fellow citizens who chanced to have been born in the city of Wilmington and I hope no one will misconstrue my remarks in this matter, but the figures show very plainly that it pays any community to have a few of these foreign gentlemen to settle among them.

Gentlemen I can assure you that every true citizen in the old North State is truly glad to see you here, and it gives them pleasure to see your prosperity.—I hope you may continue to be prosperous and happy, and that your organization will be as successful in the future as it has been in the past in its usefulness.

Mr. President, I hope to see the time when you will have a Society of thousands instead of your present number, and that they will all be as true to America and America's interest as those you have around you to night.

WIDE AWAKE REPUBLICANS.—On Tuesday evening last, March 30, there was a rousing old re-union of the Republicans of the first ward, at Brooklyn Hall on Fourth street. Duncan Holmes, Esq., President of the First Ward Republican Association, presided, and explained the object of the meeting to be, for the organization of the party, in view of the approaching election for convention. Mr. Holmes is a forcible speaker and made his hearers understand that every Republican was expected to lay aside self and selfish interests and go in for the perpetuity of of the party at every and all hazzards.

Hon. William H. Brewington, one of our Representatives in the Legislature, urged the necessity of united action, and told his hearers of the dangers that threatened us in consequence of the disgraceful action of the ku klux democracy who controlled the last session of the Legislature.

Hon. Geo. L. Mabson, and several other gentlemen, made stirring speeches, and the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the coostitution, the Union and the Republican party.

A. A. DUDLEY, Sec'y.

LITERARY.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE-ILLUSTRATED.—NOTICES OF THE PRESS.—The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Geobe.*

The character which this Magazine posseses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eeagle.*

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"Lippincott's Magazine."—The April number of Lippincott's is very attractive and popular. The concluding paper on "Australian Scenes and Adventures" is remarkably well written, contains numerous curious and instructive facts, and is handsomely illustrated. "The Golden Eagle and His Eyrie," with its beautiful illustrations, will prove a very interesting paper to most readers. Mr. Black's "Three Feathers" is decidedly the best serial novel that American readers have to read in these days, and the April installment brings the reader to a very fascinating point in the story. Then follows an exquisite "Sonnet" by F. A. Hilliard. "Nice," by R. Davey, is a fine descriptive article, full of information about that old city and its ways, and is written in the author's well known clear and forcible style. "The Raskol, and Sects in Russia" contains a good deal of instruction principally of an ecclesiastical and theological character. "Eleanor's Career" by Ita Aniol Prokop, is short and interesting, with the usual supposed pleasant ending. "Seventy Years Ago," by Ethel C. Gale, breathes a delightful oder of the olden times and is very charming reading. "A March Violet," by Emma Lazarus, is a very beautiful poem. Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope explains the question—"What is a Conclave?" "Monsoor Pacha," is a short and strong poem by George H. Boker. "How Ham was Cured," by Jennie Woodville, evinces much good humor and philosophy. "On the Study of Shakespere's Sonnets," by Kate Hillard, is a very healthy piece of literary criticism that should prove as useful as it is valuable, and "Our Monthly Gossip," as usual, has some very charming selections.

Holly Speaks—Meeting at Banner man's Bridge on Saturday—Invincible Speeches—Stiring Resolutions and Great Enthusiasm!

On Saturday the Republicans of Holly drove one more rail in the shabby old new county Democratic coffin that is to remain uninterred until the 15th of April, and dedicated that township as all right for a sweeping victory.

Notwithstanding the seeming indications of inclemency which foreshadowed the day, it does not appear that any one could have stayed away in consequence. Had Old John Robinson pitched his "city of tents" upon the same spot it is somewhat doubtful whether he would have drawn a much greater crowd; and not a more significant and respectable one by any means.

At 11:30 the meeting was called to order by I. H. Brown, Esq., and organized by the election of Mr. Owin Carr chairman, and Mr. Thomas Johnson Secretary. Wm. D. Jones, was loudly called upon for the opening address and with diffidence responded briefly. Hon. Jas. Heaton was then introduced amidst cheers and applause. He made an exhaustive speech of near two hours delivery. Mr. Heaton, as all know, is really the most able young Republican speaker of our State before whom Democratic doctrine vanishes. They, the democrats, hoped at least that Pender County would be out of reach of the eloquently inteligent speeches of Mr. Heaton whose strong effective argument carries the people by storm. But alas! for the leading democrats he is on their pursuit as ever, and is likely to remain on it until they are driven into their holes on the 15th of next month; for in they must go, and in they must stay until Pender County is restored.

General S. H. Manning followed Mr. Heaton in his usually earnest, and impressive manner. General Manning is another form in Republican attire who is by no means beloved by Pender County Democracy.

The last, though not least, speaker was Hon. Alfred Lloyd. His discourse was chiefly an exposition of the foul means employed in the Legislature by which the new county was gained. The speakers were listened to throughout with marked attention, and, during it all, the highest enthusiasm prevailed.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Holly township unanimously and earnestly pledge ourselves to stand by and support the regular nominees of our Republican convention that will meet at Rocky Point on Tuesday 6th of April.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate and brand as false any and all impressions that have been circulated to the effect that we were going to support any democrat on the democratic ticket for any county office, and particularly that of sheriff; but that we will, to a man, vote for and support the Republican nominee for sheriff.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and joy the fact that Hon. James Heaton will become a candidate for member of the Constitutional Convention, and that we will pledge him our undivided support.

Messrs. Alfred Mashburn, Owen Carr and Henry Williams were appointed delegates to the Rocky Point convention.

The Republicans of Holly, as of every other township throughout the county, are thoroughly aroused. There is with them, as with those of other townships, an incontrovertable determination not to be reduced, many of them, (democrats, too) to almost utter destitution by burdensome taxation to insure the stability of a government that they were allowed no voice in creating. The people have been bidden hold their peace, while an ambitious clan of bigots has trampled over their rights, shaped a course for them altogether objectionable, and now bids them pursue that course. By their recent acts they seem to have forgotten that such is the fact. "Therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own way, and be filled with their own devices."

Every man present was strongly in favor of locating the county seat at or near South Washington. This will no doubt be the place. J. D. J.

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THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N, C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

If it be possible for a population to be disgraced by its delegated agents, the State of North Carolina has certainly received an indelible stain upon its escutcheon from the acts of the Legisture which has just adjourned. More conspicuous for its incapacity than for anything else, it has nevertheless maundered and blundered into a course of injurious as well as despicable legislation, from which the character of a great and honored commonwealth must suffer. Starting ont with grandiloquent assumptions and magnificent promises, it has done nothing but mischief to the public. Now perpetrating a low knavish joke like the amendment to the Wilmington charter, now exciting derision by a senseless usury bill. They started out as if their pathological strokings were to heal all the diseases of the body politic, and they left only a record of quackery. The lofty corridors of the capitol were, as we were promised, to echo again with sentiments worthy of Gaston and Badger, and those defaced halls were to take on again the garniture of wisdom, but all these promises are unfulfilled, and the Legislature, at the close, became only a monkey show for Jo. Turner and puppets for the Wilmington clique. They will go back to their constituencies and be buried beyond the hope of resurrection, so that we may know that we shall not see their faces again, and shall therefore have a totally new Legislature next time, and it is certain that we cannot get a more wretched one.—We do not believe that in three years from the present time there will be found a single respectable man who was a member of it, who will not be ready to swear on the Holy Evangeists that he was not there.

It is useless to attempt an enumeration of what this jump-jim-crow body did. It would be as sensible when you see a pile of rubbish on the streets, before the carts have come round, composed of broken bottles, dead rats and cats, heads and fins of fishes, rotten potatoes and turnips, and general scrapings of garbage from the back yard, to attempt to inventory it and pass judgement upon it. We know that it is a pile of filth and that is enough. It is true that some particular part may be more offensive than some other part, but it is to no purpose that we attempt an analysis or a classification of it. So it is with the enactments of this most wretched legislature. In the whole repulsive mass there is hardly an ingredient lifted above contempt. The whole is wretched and jejune where it is not poisonous.

And this is a specimen "reform" legislature of the South! These are our Solons! These are the long heralded "deliverers" of North Carolina! Who were to open to this State the door to peace, prosperity and honor, as Aurora, goddess of the morning, opened with her rosy fingers the gates of day. Here we are luxuriating under the falling fruit of the "white man's government," and it drops upon us like the poison-bearing fruit of the upas tree. This body, made infamous for all future time by its acts, was spawned upon us by the mistaken exasperation caused by the passage of the civil rights bill by the Senate, and it is one of the penalties which men pay for unreasoning phrenzy.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

Granville County held an election last month to decide whether a tax should be levied to pay off the indebtedness of that county, and the Oxford Leader, the "official organ of the Conservative-Democratic Party of Granville County" in an article on the "Question of Color" says: "We have always said and still assert, that the negro will one day, and that soon, find out that those who represent the wealth and intelligence of the South are their best friends." It also quotes from the Manchester, New Hampshire Union which says: "Our own opinion is that there never is to be peace and prosperity in this country again until the negro is suppressed as a political power. The Southern people should understand this, and instead of courting him, fight him."

And then this valiant paper that has always asserted that the rich chivalry of the South were the peculiar friends of the negro race says:

The editor of the Petersburg Index-Appeal, (than whom there is not a more brilliant scholar and courteous Democratic gentleman of the old School,) commenting on the above says; and we call the attention of the colored people particularly to the article, for we assure them that it fully expresses the feelings and views of the Southern whites towards them:

"The Union is moving too fast; and not that only, but in the wrong direction. It certainly does not represent the Conservative sentiment of this section, if it argues that the negro ought to be deprived of the political franchises with which he has been invested, It is too late now to rip up the methods by which that legislation was accomplished; whether legal or illegal, constitutional or otherwise, the fact stands, and cannot be otherwise, the fact stands and cannot be reversed or rescinded. The real solution of the negro question remains with them, and natural causes, which have adjusted much knotttier and weightier problems of state. Let the gauntlet of Grant once be lifted from the South, and the carpet-bagger withdrawn from an uncongenial clime which he has cursed, and the negro will not much longer remain a disturbing political element. He will instinctively recognize his dependance on the white people by whom he was formerly owned, and relations of trust and amity will at once be restored between the races. It will not be necessary, in the time that is coming, either to court or fight the black man. He will be ready enough to court the whites—the class of intelligence and property, of prestige and power, as soon as the accursed carpet-bagger is remanded to the shades of infamy and obscurity. We desire the whole North, Democratic as well as Republican, to know that there is no emnity on our part toward the negro, and that is nothing called for to remedy the evils and the abuses which exist, except to withdraw the agencies of mischief which have poisoned the negro's mind, and to leave him in the hands of those who best understand him and are most attached to him."

And so we re assured that the foregoing fully expresses the feelings and views of the southern whites towards the southern blacks! The great American Union is moving too fast in the path of human liberty; the career of the bright, beautiful Goddess of Liberty must be arrested; we must return to the gloom and darkness and barbarism of the slave days of the ante-Confederate time; let the protecting hand of a Republican administration be lifted from off the shoulders of the rebellious men; let them be free to chase the carpet bagger from what would most certainly be an "uncongenial clime," and "the negro will no longer remain a disturbing element."

In other words we are very pleasantly told that, with the certainty of the next House of Representatives being in the control of ex-confederate officers, and a convention of the people of North Carolina controlled by such bad men as he who wrote the above, and there would most assuredly be peace within our borders. Aye, peace; such peace as reigned in Warsaw.

But we tell these men who think that "the Union is moving too fast," that their frantic efforts to overturn it will be quite as ineffectual as it proved to be when they sought to establish the confederacy, and we warn them that the results of their madness will be far more terrible than any thing they ever dreamed of. It is indeed a dangerous thing to attempt to wrest one's liberty from him or to force him to withdraw from his home, whereever that may be in any of these States, and whenever these fools and fanatics begin that game, they will find that their own lives and the lives of all those who aid and abet them, will be offered up.

Our neighbor the Star, of March 24, gives a lengthy and interesting article about "our commercial interests" in which is enumerated some of the many appropriations made by the 43d Congress of the United States for the benefit of North Carolina, and notably for the Cape Fear river and bar. It says: "whatever may be said of the 43d Congress, generally speaking, the fact cannot be overlooked that it showed a very liberal spirit in the matter of appropriations to this particicular section." It gives the credit, however to Mr. Henry Nutt, acting for the Chamber of Commerce of this city, and to Representative A. M. Waddell and Senators Merrimon and Ranson of this State for what has been accomplished for the benefit of the commerce of this port.

While we appreciate the exertions of the gentlemen named in urging these appropriations before Congress, yet the Star can say but little in praise of a Republican Congress for what it in its magnanimity towards us, and in spite of the fact that we are *mis*-represented by such ultra, bitter partizans, deals out with no niggard hand the money that is raise our port and our State to the dignity and importance to which it, without these liberal appropriations, could not attain.

The policy of the Republican party is to show equal justice to all, and that policy it carries out faithfully; for should it act otherwise, because of the vituperation and abuse heaped upon it so constantly by these ku klux, white league, aristocratic Congressmen: should Republican Congressmen condescend to resent the insults so gratuitously and so constantly heaped on them, our hopes of the great commercial importance of our city would subside into dispair.

There is one man in Washington City who has done more, a dozen times over towards obtaining these appropriations than Mr. Nutt and the Congressmen named, and that man is General Allan Rutherford, of whom every true North Carolinian has reason to be proud, and towards whom they should feel under the most profound obligations.

We feel highly gratified that the course of the POST has been indorsed by the highest tribunal that is known to the nation, the Senate of the United States. When General Sheridan removed the white league, ku klux from the Legislative Halls of Louisiana and allowed the loyal House to organize, we took the ground that he had done but his duty and should be supported by every true union man in this country, and we congratulated the country on having the right man in the right place. A great many of our weak kneed Republicans were afraid to take a stand on the question; did not dare to fight for the President, and did not come out like men and support him. We are opposed to that kind of policy; it is the duty of newspapers to lead and not to be led, on all questions that concern the people. An Editor should have judgment enough to know right from wrong and after he has decided in his own mind, the public should be enlightened. We hope hereafter that the members of our party will either support the party or go over to the other side where they belong.

The First Plank.

Senator Anthony's resolution yesterday passed the Senate by a united Union vote. This vote is a splendid and decisive assertion of the position of the Press taken at the moment, literally under fire, and when almost the whole Atlantic coast was wavering or stood dumb and irresolute. It is a vindication of political judgment and fidelity to country so signal and conclusive that we are justified in bringing the fact into bold relief.

Writing in the very heat of the excitement, with angry telegrams flying hourly from insurgent in New Orleans, heaving with the throes of a new rebellion, we pleaded, "Rising above party, let us all as good citizens stand by the Government and await the development of fact." To-day, in the clear light of developed fact, the Senate says: "We do approve the action of the President in protecting * * * the people (of Louisiana) from domestic violence and enforcing the laws of the United States in that State."

The passage of this resolution is the significant work of this session. It is the platform on which meet all the Union elements of the country. It received the vote of the entire Republican body of the Senate, including Senator Robertson of South Carolina, who had been counted against it, and Senators Christiancy and Angus Cameron, the newly chosen Independent members.

And this is its meaning: It is the first plank of 1876. It is a platform on which we have fought before on the field and before the people with success. It is the same plank enunciated by Gen. Dix, when he telegraphed to New Orleans insurgents in 1861: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" It is our old traditionary war cry, "The Union the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." To-day the Republican party, with closed ranks and united front, forms on this line, and throws out the colors of 1861.

That portion of our opposition whose morals lack the basis of organized hostility will attempt to argue that this action of the Republican Senate, speaking for the Republican party, involves some assumption or recognition of the local troubles in Louisiana. It does nothing of the kind, and any inference of that kind was expressly excluded. The Senate by this vote had nothing more to do with the local troubles of Louisiana than had General Dix with the troubles of the desperado Mumford.

The petty falsehood that the Senate vote committed the party to Kellogg or any local question of Louisiana politics, however, will not survive. It may do a little while for the country politicians in the interior recesses, but it will die speedily under public contempt in the clear light or city journalism.

Briefly the position is this: The Republican party, united, harmonious and confident, goes into the campaign of 1876 on the same platform, with the same columns, under the same flag, and for the same cause which gave it birth, and will perpetuate its life as long as human rights are worth battling for.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The following letter, by Professor J P. Sampson, of Washington, D. C., to the Philadelphia Recorder, the largest circulated religious paper among the colored people in the South, will no doubt be accepted as good advice from a representative source, touching the future policy of the colored people:

WASHINGTON, D. C, March 12, 75.

Editor Christian Recorder, Philadelphia:

SIR: While I admire your independence touching the political situation, the Pinchback senatorial contest, the duty and relation of the negro to political parties, I differ widely from you in all your propositions, and seek an opportunity when I can give the subject of which you treat that attention which your editorials seems to merit—that is, if possible, a carefully prepared criticism. The New York Opposition press, I notice, "gobble up" all you say on this subject as a sweet morsel; but, in all conscience, when you tell 300,000 adherents of your Church, over whom you naturally must wield considerable influence, through your Church paper, to break hands with the party of freedom who led them out of Egypt, to forsake their old friends, to disorganize before we've crossed the Red Sea, "you are wrong, dreadfully wrong." Where are we going except in the jaws of death?—That we are continually suffering great wrong from the demagogues running trimmers of the party is true, yet its best men like its great leaders are faithful and just. The time may come when we can touch segregation, but it is not yet; let us first reach the promised land. Our object, above all is not party recognition through its patronage as a test of Republican fealty. What we want is rights stripped of prejudice. Then a just and equal chance in the pursuit of life. I do not think you are actuated by a spirit of toadyism, nor do I think you are wanting in fidelity to trust; but in this advice at this time, your judgment is unsound. You are giving aid and comfort to our life-long greatest enemy—the democratic party. You are sending sorrow to the hearts of our wisest, truest, and purest minded friends. Let us hope, whether we have a third term or not, that the President will continue his policy in the administration of the Government by wielding the influence of his high position in favor of a successor who, like himself, will conduct the government with decision, great justice, and protection to all its citizens.

The Way it is Done.

[Editorial correspondent Ohio State Journal.]

It is alleged, with every appearance of earnestness and candor, by the better class of Southern Conservatives here, that they have abandoned every issue of the late war or growing out of the war, which could create vailance between sections, or between the State and National Governments. In private conversation these gentlemen adopt a most charming manner toward Northern men and Republicans. They profess a high-toned regard for Northern "gentlemen" who come among them with a desire to live and to devote themselves to developing the rich resources of the South. They will tell you that it is only "carpet-baggers" who are despised and treated with every form of contempt in the South. A further investigation will show you that a "carpet-bagger" is any Northern man who dare accept office or take any prominent part in politics; and a Northern "gentlemen" is one who takes plenty of money into the South, and devotes himself wholly to paying taxes and making the South prosperous in business, leaving politics to the Southern gentlemen, who are especially endowed by Goddlemighty with all those attributes, airs and graces which mark a "ruling class" everywhere; who are the only proper custodians of power; and who ask nothing more than that others shall grub and hew and draw water, and leave affairs to the only true friends of the South, the heirs, successors and assigns of the old slave oligarchy. You may turn it and twist it, upside down and inside out, and it always comes to just that. You are surprised at the beginning of the conversation with one of these Southern politicians by the mellow radiance of the good will and *bonhomie* which as Currian says, "butthers you up," and you wonder what room there may be for difference of opinion with a gentleman of such persuasive aspect and such tolerance of the rights of others; he assures you that he has no disposition to interfere with any Northern man, in anything whatsoever, who comes to the South with a *bona fide* intention of becoming a citizen, and uniting his interest with those of the South. Then, before you know where the line has been stepped over, you discover all at once that, having "butthered you up," he is "slithering you down" with accounts of the outrages and infamies of the beggarly carpet-baggers, who have done nothing in this world but contest the claim of the "Southern gentleman" to rule by divine right, and hold all the offices by grace of God.

This is the way a Frenchman reported the Brooklyn scandal: "One Grand Ecclesiastical Scandal Great Excitement in New York and Brooklyn—Three Clergymen in Moosh Trouble—Mons. Moultong, Tiltong, and Beechare have one grand controversee. Mons. Moultong iz ze pastorr of ze Pleemoz Church of New York, discovered by Columbus, Ohio, in 1492. Mons. Moultong is accuse of taking ze improp are libertee wiz ze wife of Theodore Beechare, who iz Mrs. Harriott Beecharz Stowe, ze mezare of Onkle Tom, ze blind pianist. Mons. Beechare is also accused of ze impropare libertees wiz Mons. Tiltong, daughter of Susan B. Anthony, ze sistare of Mark Anthony, who was make love wiz Cleopatra. Mons. Tiltong have caused ze separashong of Mons. Beechare and his vife. She resides in the secty of Brooklyn, while he was mooy into New Jersee. Ze congregashong of ze Pleemoz Rock Church will not permit Mons. Moultong to preach longer from zat pulpeet. Ze greatest excitement prevails."

The Charlotte Democrat has the following:

"We think the talk and publications on the subject has been rather useless, as we have never known a case where a white child was apprenticed to a colored man or woman in this State. It was once reported that such a state of things existed in this county, but it was very soon proved to be a false report. If a white child was ever bound to a negro in North Carolina the precise case and county has never been made known. So we cannot see that either friend Mills, the Children's Friend, the Petersburg Appeal or the Raleigh News, is entitled to much credit for the recent Act of the Legislature on the subject of Apprenticeship."

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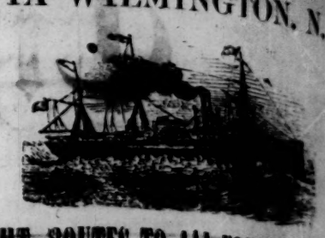

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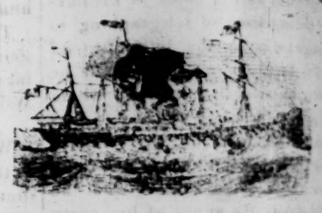

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THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

CAUCUS CONVENTION.

The all absorbing subject of conversaiton now, since the civil rights bill has ceased to worry us by the masses of both political faiths; and the heads and fronts of both the democratic and republican parties, is convention. It had its origin in a caucus composed exclusively of democrats, who would uproot these states, tear down our magnificent temple of liberty, reopen the lascreated wounds produced by the war, and sever forever a union of states designed to survive the dissolution of empires, the destruction of monarchies and satrapies, and to become in the millennial future, the happy residence of the oppressed of all lands.

There was in the house less than a majority of that party opposed upon pendential grounds to the calling of a convention; in the Senate nct half their number was favorable to a measure that had so little of hope in it for the continued ascendency of their party in the State. We repeat the statement of our Raleigh correspondent — 80 of the House were ku Kluxs or democrats. 5 Independents and 35 Republicans. It required a two thirds majority in each House to pass the convention bill.

A caucus was held and 52 of the House voted for convention, 28 were in the opposition, but it was a majority of the democrats and the others had to come in and vote against their own judgement and the wishes of their constituents. Take 52 from the 80 democrats, and 28 will be left in the opposition, add to this number 5 Independents and 35 republicans who were also opposed, excepting our Cantwell, we have 68 opposed to convention in the House out of 120, a majority of 16 in the House opposed to convention.

This certainly justifies the name caucus convention. By a course well understood by the politically initiated, the castigating rod was unsparingly used upon the recusant conservative members and the measure triumphed.

We are desired to believe that this convention is to be restrictive. Certain matters may not be interferred with by the conventionists, but are to remain as they now are, not to be affected in any way. The people are asked to believe this on the written word and honor of these radical democratic disorganizers Let us see if the statement will bear the test of ordinary belief. The Legislature which has exercised its authority, in calling this, as they would have us believe, restricted convention, is a creature of the people of North Carolina, the legislatively accredited agents, representatives of the whole people.

Now it is quite clearly established in every civilized land, among all peoples, that the agent is not superior to his principal. This Legislature *may not bind the people* beyond their wish; may restrict them only so far as they are willing to be restricted. Then what will these restrictions amount to when the people convene in September to alter the organic law under which we have lived since reconstruction? Nothing! The convention will consist not; of agents but of principals; the people will be there in their sovereign capacity. These pretended restrictions, before a democratic convention will be as a gossamer fabric in the presence of a devouring flame, as such structure would instantaneously disappear, so also will such a convention vote to disregard, not to be bound by any restrictions placed upon them by the Legislature; but the democratic delegates will thunder forth language in proof of the incompetency of any legislature restricting, "a free people," they may be already heard declaring that it is "a usurpation of the liberties of white men, and unworthy of the quiet consideration of so honorable a body of the people." While we do not assume the role of prophet, yet we know that these democrats know how it is themselves.

Neither the origin of this convention act, nor the regard or disregard of the restrictions laid upon the convention are to be reckoned with the good or ill that is to come to the people of North Carolina if this convention is to be controlled by negro hating, secession KNOW NOTHING, Carolina GENTLEMEN, who deserve and ought to have special consideration because they are "native here and to the manner born."

What GOOD will come to the people through convention, that they cannot obtain without it? "Why the people will return to primitive system of government; the good old county court will take the place of the fungus growth of the county commissioners and Judge of Probate." The appointing power will be reserved to the Legislature or the Governor.

Is there any advantage in this relic of the past? Take the matter of liquor license alone, and that portion of our citizens engaged in the spirituous trade, largely German, will spend $10,000 or $15,000 a year in payment of lawyers to make motions for the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor, where they gain the privilege now simply by the asking, by themselves and not attorneys, by the payment of the license tax and 25 or 50 cents for the registration of the same.

The same course must be pursued in the taking out letters of administration, probating wills, and numerous other proceedings which cost the citizens at present comparatively nothing. "The criminal will will be benefitted by a speedy hearing of his case as this court will sit every month." From the manner in which justice is handed down by a prejudiced judiciary, the "law's delay" is a blessing to wrong doers.

The county court is an appointed body, the tenure of which office is only shortened by impeachment or death. The county commissioners are the representives of the people, elected by them, for two years, after which time thepeople assume the reins, and either re elect, or select new men to guard their trust.—The superior court clerk is the office of the people, and they now elect whom they choose every four years, the circuitous route followed under the county court system is obviated by this office, which is always open to the people during days and hours of business for their convenience.

Under the present system we have men of *our choice* to value and tax our property, men of the people, feeling the burdens that oppress their fellows and ready and willing to lighten them. Under the other form of government we have men to legislate for us not elected or appointed by us, feeling under no obligation to us, and who are more likely to lay heavy and grievous burdens on the people than to lighten any that may exist.

In the one case we legislate for ourselves through our elective system of commissioners and probate judges; in the other we are to be subject to men appointed by a body inimical to the best interests of the people.

In the one case the sovereignty of the people as guaranted by the constitution of our country is preserved to us; in the other the sovereignty and tyranny of an aristocratic legislative body is laid upon the people. This is no fancy sketch.—This is a good outline, the lights and shades of which picture will be such oppression as will fall equally upon the poor of both races.

This is the first life picture of this panorama which we will show you between this and August. The thing to be done by the people regardless of their political predilictions is plain.—As the crisis is upon us let the purposes of the bad men who inaugurated this movement be defeated by sending to the convention men of broad views, large intelligence, liberal sentiments, loyal to North Carolina, true to the constitution and laws of the United States, zealous of the prosperity of our whole people. then will all that is good in our constitution be preserved, and all that is bad expurgated.

Indian Wigwams.

There are seven distinct styles of wigwams found in California, made by different tribes, according as one kind of material or another is more abundant in a given locality. Wood, earth, and different sorts of thatch are the materials employed. In wooded regions, poles, puncheons, and the great slabs of bark furnished by certain trees are used, and the structure (except on the Klamath river and Clear Lake)bears a general resemblance to the traditional Indian wigwam; but on the vast treeless plains they use only enough timbers to make a rude frame work,and this is covered with a heavy layer of earth, dome shaped. In a house of this kind a mere handful of twigs or grass will heat the atmosphere comfortably all day. The tribes that live in thatch huts generally burn them every year to destroy the vermin. As soon as the dry season sets in most Indians quit their warmer habitations,having nothing to fear from rain and live in wickups, which are brush wood booths—often nothing but a flat roof without sides. These are situated upon little knolls close beside the few living streams; and here they live a delightful, free and easy, joyous, indolent, life through the long, cloudless, summer, roving along the creek in the deep shade of the willows, gathering roots and berries, or spearing salmon, or lying prone in the shade of some great live oak and drowsing their idle lives away. Although the California Indians probably lived as peaceably together as any tribes on the continent, they were careful so to place their camps or villages as to prevent surprise. In the mountains they generally selected a sheltered open cove, where an enemy could not easily approach within bow shot without being discovered, and where there was a knoll in the cove to afford good drainage in the drenching rains of winter. The Pintes of Nevada make their camp on hill-tops, compelling the squaws to bring up water in willow jugs; and Kit Carson used to say that the reason so many emigrants were killed in early days was because they would camp by the water, where the savages could pounce down upon them. But the Californians were either more considerate for their squaws, or less fearful of their enemies.

A few words will suffice to describe one of these know built hamlets in the foot hills. In front is the stream, whose bed is a dense jungle of willows and aquatic weeds; while back of the village the low rounded hills spread away in the arid, sweltering air, twany colored and crisped in the pitiless drought,with here and there a wisp of faded poison-oak, or a clump of evergreen chaparral, or a low, leaden green, thin haired, silver pine, scarcely able to cast a shadow in the blinding glare of a Californian summer. Crowning the knoll the dome shaped dance house swells broadly up—a barbaric temple and hot air bath in one—in the middle of the hamlet, and an Indian is occasionally seen crawling on all fours into or out of the low arched entrance; hard by which stands a solitary white oak that swings its circling shadow over the village. Half a dozen conical smoke blackened lodges are scattered over the knoll, each with its open side on the north to protect the inmates from the sunshine; and rude wickiups stretch raggedly from one to another, or are thrown out as wings on either side. One or more acorn granaries of wicker work stand round each lodge, much like hogsheads in shape and size, either on the ground or mounton posts as high as one's head—full of acorns and capped with thatch—*Overland Monthly for April.*

North Carolina.—Text of Boyd's Resolution Requesting the Resignation of Senator Merrimon.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 23—In response to your editorial request of a few days since find below the resolutions introduced by J. E. Boyd, calling on Senator Merrimon to resign. They were put on the calendar. M's friends counted noses, and were afraid to call up the resolutions. Many Democrats swore they would vote for them if they did come up. A committee was appointed to investigate Merrimon and others in connection with the Western railroad steal. Merrimon came to Raleigh in hot haste, but could get no resolution indorsing him through the Legislature:

A resolutcon in regard to A. S. Merrimon, Senator in Congress from North Carolina, introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina by Mr. Boyd, March 17, 1875.

Whereas the evidence contained in the reports of certain fraud commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of this State develops the fact that Augustus S. Merrimon, who now occupies a seat in the Congress of the United States as a Senator from this State, was largely connected with and involved in the corruptions and frauds referred to; and

Whereas it is the opinion of the General Assembly that no man whose character is at all tainted with such flagrant and vile frauds and corruptions as have taken place in the management of the works of internal improvements in this State should occupy so honorable and important a position; and

Whereas the said Augustus S. Merrimen is allied to know political party in this State, but was elected to his present position by a combination of Republicans and Democrats, defeating Hon. Z. B. Vance, who was the choice of an overwhelming majority of the democratic party of this State; and

Whereas we believe that the existence of two political parties with well-defined, sound political views is essential to the perpetuation of our liberties; and

Whereas to this end we are further of the opinion that North Carolina should be represented in the Scaute of the United States by men who are in political accord with the majoiity of our people; therefore the General Assembly do

Resolved, That Augustus S. Merrimon, Senator in Congress from this State, is hereby requested forthwith to resign his seat as such Senator, in order that the present General Assembly may proceed to elect to that position a man whose character is so far above suspicion that no one will dare mention his name in connection with fraud and corruption, and whose political faith is in consonance with that of a majority of representatives of the people in this General Assembly.—*National Republican.*

This is how Mary Kyle Dallas says it feels: "Take a man and three or four large table cloths about him, fastened back with elastic and looped up with ribbons; drag all his own hair to the middle of his head and tie it tight, and hair pin on about five pounds of other hair and a big bow of ribbon.—Keep the front locks on pins all night and let them tickle his eyes all day; 0inch his waist into a corset, and give him gloves a size too small, and shoes ditto, and a hat that will not stay on without a torturing elastic, and a frill to tickle his chin, and a little lace vail to blind his eyes whenever he goes out to walk and he will know what woman's dress is." My!

"Why do they call the people who live in the South Sea Islands 'cannibals?'" Asked an old lady of a sailor. "Because they live on other people," ansered the sailor. "Then my son-in-law must be a cannibal," said she pensively, "for he lives on me."

There are few sights more inspiring than the spectacle of a small boy shooting along an alley-way with about four feet of bull-dog fastened to his trowsers and floating in the breeze behind him.

VARITIES.

Stealing with scissors is cliptomania.

When flatterers meet, the devil goes to dinner.

No one can be said to be happy until he is dead.

They are but beggars that can count their wealth.

We call it a driving cloud because it holds the rains.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.

Scotchmen love the reel, but euchre players love the I deal.

When a man comes home corned, he must look out for the crib.

Solid love, whose root is virtue, can no more die than virtue itself.

"A lazy man iz wuss than a dead one, bekause he takes up more room."

The difficulty is not so much to die for a friend as to find a friend worth dying for.

Flowers are the sweetest things that God ever made and forgot to put a soul into.

We tell our triumphs to the crowd, but onr hearts are the sole confidents of our sorrows.

When a man can look upon the simple wild-rose and feel no pleasure, his taste has been corrupted.

It is easy enough to make the acquaintance of apple-dealers. "Buy their fruits—we shall know them."

It has been said that those who fail to live within their income will find it much more difficult to live without it.

Avoid annoyance; be cautious and kindly. It will not do to trample upon so humble a thing as a bit of orange peel.

Ananias recently appeared at a seance in Louisville, and was immediately engaged as a regular contributor to a Louisville paper.

"People," says a modern philosopher, "go according to their brains; if those lie in their heads, they study; if in their stomachs, they eat; if in their heels they dance."

Under the head of "Educational," the New York Times chronicles the interesting fact that the corporation of Harvard College, in 1761, thought rum punch, "as it is now unusually made, no intoxicating liquor," and allowed students "in a sober manner to entertain strangers and each other with it."

God made both tears and laughter, and both for kind purposes; for, as laughter enables mirth and surprise to breathe freely, so tears enable sorrow to vent itself patiently. Tears hinder sorrow from becoming despair and madness, and laughter is one of the very privileges of reason, being confined to the human species.

The St. Louis Globe tries to make its subscribers willing to die by predicting the approach of the time when Wagner shall draw the thems for his operas from Bancroft's histories. Imagine Washington singing, "I cannot tell a lie, father," in a minor key, with a drum accompaniment representing the blows of the hatchet.

"Eat your bread, Charles—do not fling it away," said a learned and good judge to one of his family, adding, "for who knows, in the vicissitudes of this life, if you may not some day want it." The old gentleman had to cough, look learned and go away, when the youngster answered more logically, "If I eat it, how can I have it when I want it?"

Our fair readers may be interested to learn where, for the most part, the flowers grow, the sweet prefumes of which are found in those pretty flagons on their dressing tables, The chief places of their groth are the south of France and Piedmont, namely, Montpellier, Grasse Nismes, Cannes and Nice; these two last especially are the paradise of violets, and furnish a yearly product of about 13,000 pounds of violet blossoms. Nice produces a harvest of 100,000 pounds of orange blossoms, and Cannes as much again, and of a finer color; 500 pounds of orange blossoms yield about two pounds of pure Neroli oil. At Cannes the acacia thrives well and produces yearly about 9,000 pounds of acacia blossoms. One great prefumery distillery at Cannes uses yearly 140,000 pounds of orange blossoms 140 000 pounds of rose-leaves, 32,000 pounds of jessamin blossoms, 20,000 pounds of violets, and 8,000 pounds of tube-roses, together with a great many other sweet herbs. The extraction of the ethereal oils, the small quantities of which are mixed in the flowers with such large quantities of other vegetables juices that it requires about 600 pounds of rose leaves to win one ounce of otto of roses, demands a very careful treatment. The French favored by their climate are the most active, although not always the most careful preparers of perfumes; half of the world is furnished by this branch of their industry.

The editor of the Milwaukee news, having continued its misrepresentations concerning ex-Senator Carpenter since his retirement from the Senate, that gentleman has addressed the editor a characteristic letter in which he says:

"I had hoped after I was out of the Senate you would stop misrepresenting me by original or copied falsehood. I am not so unreasonable as to expect you to stop short, for that might subject you to apoplexy; but if you could taper off so granually as not to produce a shock of your nervous system I should be very much pleased."—*Chronicle.*

During a trial the Judge called a witness. No one answered, and an elderly man arose and solemnly said, "He is gone." "Where has he gone?" asked the Judge, in no tender tone. "I don't know, but he is dead," was the guarded answer.

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Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, infamy and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report.

Communications on manufacturing will be published.

All Communications to be addressed to the Post, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Subscription Price, $3 Per Annum,

(Postage prepaid by us.)

IMPORTANT

TO THOSE WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY—Agents for State, County or Towns wanted for our

"MONUMENTAL,

NO CHIMNEY,

LAMP BURNER,"

For Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns,

It burns all kinds of Kerosene Oil, fits all ordinary lamps, and no smoke, smell, or danger of explosion.

They sell in every house and give perfect satisfaction.

Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts.

A. S. STONEKER,

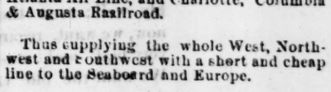
61 Patterson Avenue, Balt.,

Sole General Agent

feb 26—11-1m.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at	7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte	7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte	7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington	6.45 P. M

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	5 40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6 00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	6.20 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6 00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	2.10 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.30 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	9.50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.37 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	5.50 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	7.15 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	2.11 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	5.19 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	7.30 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	6.30 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.36 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.30 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P.M

Sept 1-tf JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.10 P. M
Leave Florence	11.40 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.00 A M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	12.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	6 45 A. M
Leave Florence	12 30 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	5 10 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.30 A. M
Leave Florence	1.10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.15 P. M

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,

nov 24-tf Gen. Superintendent.

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

About the Constitutional Convention.

Editor Wilmington Post: At the time of the danger in regard to the Freedman's Bank, I gave timely warning, stating that the Bank would be closed by authority of the Government—and I mean no reflection on the efficient cashier of the Wilmington branch, when I refer to this matter, for I do not consider that *he* was to be blamed in any way. All who took my advice, sent me words of gratitude for the timely suggestion, while others rebuked themselves repeatedly for not heeding my counsel.

Now Sir, we have another matter of great public interest, especially to the colored people of North Carolina,—and that is the business, and the election of delegates to the approaching Convention. Upon our action now depends the future destiny of all we hold dear—our homes, our fire-sides, our wives and children. I do not write in a spirit of dictation, but as a North Carolinian, expecting to do my duty in the contest. I do say, if there ever was a time in the history of North Carolina when the poor people, white and colored, were called upon to be true to themselves, by rising above all personal gain, or honor—asperation, that time is now. We must not disguise the fact that, while our noble men in the Legislature who have not had a chance to educate themselves fully, have done well, remarkably well; even they will admit that now, we want, regardless of color, our very best, and most influential men. We want the old van guards. I say this not against the uneducated, but in their favor. Remember the, Democrats will send their best, strongest men; and we must have men there who can cope with them, if not, when the thing is done, a job will be put up that will in some way or other, disqualify colored men from being members of the Legislature, or even holding any responsible position under the constitution of the State. Then, if never before, let us stand united; if not, all is lost. This is no time for trifling; we are about to deal with grave questions, affecting the rights and education of children unborn. If we are going to endanger our liberties in North Carolina by encouraging unqualified, ambitious men, be they white or colored, we had as well make up our minds now to leave the State forever. A man may even be qualified and yet not suited. We want not only capable men, but leading Republicans of standing and influence with the government. I believe Messrs Brewington, Moore and others will favor this idea as a means of making themselves stronger as candidates a second time for the Legislature. I have had no interview with General Rutherford nor General Abbott in regard to the matter, and yet as a suitable choice, I know that these names are considered with favor by the administration. I say this on my personal conference with the President concerning ing matters in the New Hanover region. No one will question the loyalty of these gentlemen, and especially the merit, hard work and eminent fitness of the former. These names, whether we like them or not, are taken as the highest authority here, concerning public matters in our section, and such candidates would have great influence in our government interest in the State, in favor of such delegates. Besides, they are indorsed by the only Republican delegate we have in Congress, the Hon John A. Hyman, whose influence in the party is great. Let us hope for once, that the field will not be crowded with everybody who are anxious to be chosen, and the reason of this custom is because those who are not capable see so many coming forward who they know are no more capable than themselves, and hence consider they have the same right—and so they have. Let us all unite on these two gentlemen as a majority, for experience and influence; then let the election be conducted with dignity and united effort on the Republican side for one time, in the banner county of New Hanover. While I favor sending one colored man, I would rather see all white, so they are capable and true, rather than see any disgraceful affair such as has characterized our county and district meetings in the past; though I do not believe there will be the slightest objection by any one in the county to a man like Hon. Allan Rutherford. The Republican now is the man who says let us stand united for peace and harmony in our ranks.

J. P. SAMPSON.

"My God, man, he will not live to serve the half of it!" was the exclamation of a Boston Irishman the other day, when he heard that Friel, who killed a fellow in the station-house, had been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

When is an actor's eye like a lucifer-match? When it lights on a box.

"Teeth in exchange for wheat, pork, or potatoes," is what an enterprising dentist advertises.

"Well," a Brooklyn lady was heard to observe this morning on the court house steps, "if I must catch the small-pox, I must. But I'm willing to risk it."

A man hid in a public doorway, and jumped out and kissed his wife. She didn't whoop and yell, as he expected, but remarked: "Don't be so bold, mister—folks around here know me."

The New York Graphic says the total importation at that port during February show a gain of $12,000,000 over the month of January last. This is substantial evidence of the revival of business and of the increased abundance of money.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

MARCH, 26TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 111 casks. Sales of 25 casks at 32 cents, ₱ gallon for Southern packages and 50 do. city distilled at 32½ cents. Market quiet.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1090 bbls. Sales of 150 bblls good strrined at $1 70. Market for strained nominal at $1 70.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 750 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 600 bbls $2 35 for virgin and yellow dip and $1 45 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 225 bbls. Sales 100 bbls at $1 40. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 152 bales. Market quiet. Sales of 37bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	13¾	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	14⅜	" "
Low Middling,	15⅜	" "
Middling,	15¾	" "
Good Middling	16¼	" "

MARCH, 27TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 135 casks. Market nominal at 32 cents, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—Receipts 747 bbls. Sales of 2,000 bbls D, or Good Strained, seller's option for ten days, delivered, at $1 70, and 350 do raft, Strained, at $1 65. Market nominal at $1 70 for strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 900 bbls. Sales of 900 bbls at $2 40 for virngin and yellow dip and $1 50 for hard. Market firm

TAR—Receipts 522 bbls. Sales of 165 bbls at $1 35. Market dull.

COTTON—Receipts 256 bales. Market firm, with sales of 147 bales at the following official quotations.

Ordinary	13	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling,	15⅛	" "
Middling,	15½	" "
Good Middling	15⅝	" "

MARCH, 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 873 casks. Sales of 200 casks buye's option balance of moth, at 32½ cents, 213 do, spot, at 32½ cents and 129 do, city distilled, at 33 cents per gallon. Market firm 32½ cents per galion for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 2409 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls good strained at $1 70 and 600 do, strained at $1 65. Market strong at $1 65 and $1 70 for C and D, with prices held higher.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 1,300 bbls. Sales of 400 bbls at $2 45 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 900 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $1 33 and 200 bbls at $1 30.—Market closing quiet at latter quotations.

COTTON—Receipts 572 bales. Market quiet, and steady with sales of 361 bales at the following quotations:

Ordinary	13¼	cents ₱ lb
Good ordinary	14⅜	" "
Low Middling	15⅛	" "
Middling	15½	" "
Good Middling	15⅝	" "

MARCH, 29TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 44 Sales of 50 casks (city distilled) at 33 cents. Market firm at 32 cents bid, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—Receipts 334 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls, buyers option to 20th April, at $1 75 for Strained. Market closing quiet at $1 75 for Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 191 bbls. Sales of 190 bbls at $2 45 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts 100 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls. at $1 30. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 214 bales. Market quiet. Sales of 60 bales. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary	13¼	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	14⅜	" "
Low Middling	15⅛	" "
Middling	15½	" "
Good Middling	16¼	" "

MARCH 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 125 casks. Sales of 100 casks, buyers' option to 5th of April, at 32 cents and 50 casks at 32 cents per gallon for southern packages. Market steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,612 bbls. Sales of 2,500 bbls strained at $1 70 per bbl, and 1000 do good strained at $1 75, also sales of 45 bbls law No. 1 a $2 50, 60 do No. 1 at $3, 750 do G, low No. 1 at $2 25, and 25 do, virgin Rosin, this year's crop. graded ale at $7 25 per bbl. Market quiet for strained at $1 70.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 300 bbls. Hard has advanced 5 cents.—Sales of 200 bbls at $3 45 for yellow dip and $1 55 forhard.

TAR—Receipts 289 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls. at $1 30 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 305 bales. Market quet at the following official quotations.

Oordinary	13½	cents
Good Ordinary	14⅜	"
Low Middling	15⅛	"
Middling	15½	"
Good Middling	16¼	"

MARCH, 31ST.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 120 casks. Market firm at 32½ cents, and held higher, with no sales to repost.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,062 bbls. Market quiet and steady, with sales of 1,000 b5ls Strained at $1 70. 125 do Good Strained at $1 75, 4000 do Extra No. 2 at $1 85, and 150 do Low No. 1 at $2 25.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 1561 bbls. Sales of 1200 bbls at $2 50 for yellow dip and virgin and $1 55 for hand. Market firm.

TAR—Receipts 345 bbls. Sales of 600 bbls at $1 30 ₱ bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 308 bales. Sales of 232 bales. Market firm at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	13¼	cents ₱ lb
Good Oordinary	14⅜	" "
Low Middling	15⅛	" "
Middling	15½	" "
Good Middling	16	" "

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., as taken to-day, March 29, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	1,389	
" afloat,	1,079 —	2,468
Spirits Turpt, in yard cks,	7,209	
" "	546 —	7,755
Rosin in yard, bbls,	69,221	
" afloat,	148 —	60,369
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	10,022	
" " afloat,	000 —	10,022
Tar in yard, bbls,	16,494	
" afloat,	400 —	16,894

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending March 22, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.	1,728	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	2,032	casks
Rosin,	8,245	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	—	casks
Tar,	—	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	1,481	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	3,215	casks
Rosin,	1,113	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	—	casks
Tar,	—	bbls

Port of Wilmington, April, 2d.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Mary Wheeler, Gorman, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co.

Brig Edith, Johnson, New York, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr Sydney C Tyler, Barrett, Philadelphia, C C R R.

Schr Siam, Fulch, Elizabeth City, B. F. Mitchell & Son.

Schr Lena, Balance, Hyde county, to Master.

Nor Barque Alkor, Errickson Liverpool, R E Hyde.

Steamship Regulator, Jones, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Ger Brig Der Pommer, Bahn, Antwerp, E Peschau & Westermann.

Nor Barque Siguard Jarl, Tastensen, Stavanger, Norway R E Heide.

Nor Barque Lyn, Wald, London R E Heide.

Schr Henry R Tilton, Birdsale, Wilmington, Del., Master.

Schr Flora Coudon, Coudon, Boston, Northrop & Cumming.

Nor Brig Ara, Tobiasen, Liverpool, R E Heide.

Schr Julia Selden, Hill, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr J H Lockwood, Hardcastle, Beverly, Mass., J E Lippitt & Co.

Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, Providence, R I, 8 days, Worth & Worth.

Schr Gettysburg, Carson, Beverly, Mass, Harriss & Howell.

Nor brig DeCrops, Flaarnes, Liverpool, R E Heide.

Nor brig Zenai, Ommundsen, London R E Heide.

Ger bark Emmabund, Pust, Liverpool, E Peschau & Westerman.

CLEARED.

Steamship Regulator, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Nor Brig Irene, Ahrensen, Rotterdam, C H King.

Nor Brig Flamingo, Mosfgeld London, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Island Belle, Woodman, Port au Prince, E Kidder & Son.

Schr Carrie Nelson, Allen Philadelphia, Master.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C. this date:

STEAMSHIPS.

Lucille, Bennett,	A D Cazaux
Regulator, Wood,	A D Cazaux
Gulf Stream Faircloth,	do

BARQUES.

Lyn,	R E Heide
Nor Tercete,	R E Heide

BRIGS.

Edith,	Northrop & Cumming
Ger Der Pommer,	Peschau & Westermann
Nor Squard Jarl,	R E Heide
Nor Ara,	R E Heide
Nor Alkor,	R E Heide
Swedish Delphin,	R E Heide
Nor Typhoon, Thomsen,	R E Heide
Mary C Rosefelt, White,	
Mary B Reeves, Bracy,	Binford, Crow & Co
	G G Barker & Co
Flamingo, Mosfgeld	R E Heide

SCHOONERS.

Sidney C Tyler	C C Railway Co
Henry R Tilton,	Master
Flora Condom,	Northrop & Cumming
Augustus J Fabens,	Northrop & Cumming
James Ponder,	Williams & Murchison
Chas Bucki,	B F Mitchell & Son
Island Bell, Woodman,	Worth & Worth
Idabel Fischer,	Williams & Murchison
Annie Barton, McNeely,	Harriss & Howell
Mary A Trainer, Oskins, dis,	Master

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 15@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 50@ 0 55
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@10 00	6 50@ 00
TO BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12

TAX NOTICE!

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND TAX-Listers for the Township and City of Wilmington will precced, on the first day of April, 1875, and for twenty days thereafter, at the City Hall, in the City of Wilmington, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and every FRIDAY EVENING during the month of APRIL, between the hours of 6 P. M. and 9 P. M., on said days, to List the taxable Lands and Property, and make the assessments required by law.

All persons and Corporations within this Township and City are required by law to give in their taxables, and attend at the above time and place for the purpose specified, within 20 days, under the PENALTY OF DOUBLE TAX.

Extract from Act to Raise Revenue,

"ALL PERSONS who are liable for a POLL TAX, and shall wilfully fail to give themselves in, and all persons who own PROPERTY AND FAIL TO LIST within the time allowed, shall be deemed GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, and, on conviction thereof, shall be FINED, not more than FIFTY DOLLARS, or IMPRISONED not more than THIRTY DAYS."

By order of the Board of Trustees.

S. T. POTTS,
Township Clerk.

mar 26-3t

Office of City Clerk and Treasurer.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
March 23d, 1875.

NOTICE,

LISTING of TAXABLES FOR 1875.

ALL PERSONS AND CORPORATIONS within the corporate limits of the City of Wilmington on the first day of April 1875 are required by law to list all their Real, Personal and Poll Taxes for the year 1875.

The Tax Listers for the City of Wilmington, J. L. Barlow, W. M. Munroe and Wm. H. Banks, will be in attendance at the City Hall Court Room on the first day of April, and for twenty days thereafter, (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and on Friday nights from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of listing all the Real, Personal and Poll taxes within the corporate limits of this city.

All persons and corporations neglecting or refusing to comply with the above will be delinquent, and subject to a double tax thereon.

T. C. SELVEES,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

mar 26 4t

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	
BAGGING—Gunny	14 @	15
Double Anchor	00 @	00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @	00
Standard Domestic	00 @	15
BACON—North Carolina,		
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @	17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @	12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @	13
Western Smoked—		
Hams	00 @	18
Sides ₱ lb	15½ @	15½
Shoulders	11½ @	12¼
Dry Salted—		
Sides ₱ lb	11½ @	13
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½ @	11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @	8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,		
Second Hand, each	2 50 @	3 00
New York, each	3 00 @	
New City, each	2 58 @	2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @	
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @	10 00
Northern	00 @	11 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb	20 @	30
Northern, ₱ lb	35 @	40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	25 @	42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @	20
Adamantine, ₱ lb	13 @	
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb	@	
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	15 @	18
State, ₱ lb	13 @	
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @	35
Rio ₱ lb	23 @	25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @	27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @	0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @	
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	10 @	11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25 @	
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	16 00 @	20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @	
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @	11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @	6 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	6 00 @	8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	7½ @	0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @	6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @	7 00
Extra do. ₱ bbl	6 25 @	7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @	9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @	9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @	9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @	10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @	00 00
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @	00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @	00 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @	65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @	00 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @	45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @	57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55 00 @	65 00
Complete Manure " "	65 00 @	67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @	70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @	70 00
Berger & Bruis's Phos. " "	60 00 @	00 00
Phenix	00 @	00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., manuspulated Guano	00 @	00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @	22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 16 @	1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @	00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	1 15 @	0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @	
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @	
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @	8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½ @	14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @	1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @	1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @	117 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @	17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @	00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @	
LUMBER—City steam sawed		
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	21 00 @	27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @	25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @	23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	30 00 @	35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	18 00 @	23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal	00 @	48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	46 @	52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	38 @	
" bbls ₱ gal	40 @	00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @	80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	1 75 @	2 00
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @	00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 40 @	1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @	1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @	40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @	2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush	80 @	1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @	3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @	25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @	8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @	00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @	1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½ @	00
City ₱ lb	2½ @	3
ROPE—	6 @	23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @	00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @	0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @	
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½ @	10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½ @	00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @	00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @	
C— " ₱ lb	11 @	
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½ @	
Crushed ₱ lb	10½ @	12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	6 @	7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	1 00 @	6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @	3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M	6 50 @	
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @	
STAVES—W O bbl, ₱ M	30 00 @	35 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00 @	00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @	00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @	
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @	00 00
Mill prime, ₱ M	13 00 @	11 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @	10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @	6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @	5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @	2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	30 @	
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @	40

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. W. GORDON.

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Represents the following first class Companies.

PENN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia,

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"Small lines, well scattered" is our motto.

Office New Hanover Bank Building,
Wilmington, N. C.

b 26-1y

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 2.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		¼ disc
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		½ @ ¾ disc

	Par Val.	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	106
Wilmington Building Stock	100	106
Mechanics' " "	00	94
Navassa Guano Co "	00	91
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	15	
Due to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 ₱c (Gold Int)	80	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱ c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c	70	
" " " 7 ₱c	85	
" " " old 6 ₱c	65	
" " " new 6 ₱c (Gold Int)	80	
" " " 8 ₱c	80	" "
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years)		
6 ₱c (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	60	
N C R R " (" 100)	35	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	61	
W G L Co " (" 50)	70	
W & S S R R " (" 25)	15	

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1875.

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